

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL
 SECURITY INFORMATION
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 INFORMATION FROM
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

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REPORT NO.

CD NO. --

COUNTRY USSR
 SUBJECT Geographic - Towns

DATE OF INFORMATION 1952

HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers

DATE DIST. 25 Mar 1953

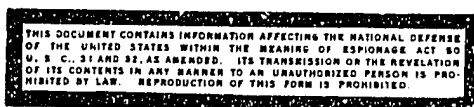
WHERE PUBLISHED Moscow

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE PUBLISHED 17 Dec 1952

LANGUAGE Russian

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.



THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

DATA ON YAKUTSK AND UYELEN TOWNS
OF THE FAR NORTHEASTERN USSR

YAKUTSK -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 17 Dec 52

Yakutsk, one of the most important cities of northeastern Siberia, was founded in 1632 by a group of Cossacks. During the years of the Soviet regime, Yakutsk has changed and grown beyond recognition. Its population has increased more than ten times. Today, Yakutsk is a large and growing industrial and cultural center.

On the bank of the Lena, is the electric power station, which furnishes power for a leather and shoe combine, a lumber mill, and other enterprises.

The new streets of the city are paved with wood blocks. The combined efforts of scientific workers and builders have successfully solved the difficult problems of stone construction in a region of perpetual freezing conditions. Well-constructed buildings have grown up along the streets, taking the place of one-story wooden houses. The first apartment-type dwellings have already been constructed in Okt'yabr'skaya Ulitsa and Lenin Ploshchad'. The beautiful building of the Ministry of Finance at the corner of Ordzhonikidz'skaya Ulitsa and Kirov'skaya Ulitsa has just been completed. A river navigation school is located in the outskirts of the city.

During the postwar Five-Year Plan alone, 196 new buildings were constructed. Recently, designing of the Yakutsk Musical Dramatic Theater was completed. This building, together with neighboring buildings, the Geological and Geographical Institute, the Music School, and the Agricultural Tekhnikum, will form a new city square.

The role of Yakutsk as a cultural center has increased immeasurably. The city has more than 20 schools. Two institutes and 14 secondary educational institutions train specialists. Hundreds of native teachers, graduates of the pedagogical and teacher's institutes, are working in the schools of the republic. In 1952, these educational institutions graduated 188 persons.

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Agronomists, zootechnicians, and land organizers, all graduates of the Agricultural Tekhnikum, work in kolkhozes. On the wide expanses of the Lena, from its upper course to the Laptev Sea, captains and skippers, graduates of the Yakutsk River Navigation School, navigate heavily loaded timber rafts and passenger ships.

The scientific institutions, headed by the Yakutsk Affiliate of the Academy of Sciences USSR, are occupied with problems connected with the development of the region, as well as with training cadres of scientific workers.

This remote northern city is now only 22 hours flying time from Moscow. The inhabitants of Yakutsk read newspapers from the great cities of the European USSR the second day after their publication.

UYELEN -- Moscow, Pravda, 17 Dec 52

The village of Uyelen, which is now indicated on all maps of the world, extends along a long, pebbly sand bar of the Chukchi Sea. Along its wide street are located a school, a hospital, a store, a bakery, and a club. The village also has a branch post office and a radio relay center. The many bone carvers of the village are celebrated for their remarkable craftsmanship.

The secondary school, where more than 100 children study, occupies the largest building in Uyelen. In the evening, classes for adults are conducted at the school.

Not only Uyelen itself, but the entire extensive, formerly wild Chukchi Peninsula has been transformed. For example, the Anyuy River valley, exceptionally rich in pasture lands, forests, and fur-bearing animals, was almost uninhabited except for nomadic reindeer herders, and its natural wealth was untouched by man. Three years ago, members of the Vpered Kolkhoz arrived at the banks of the Malyy Anyuy River. A large village grew up with comfortably constructed homes, schools, a store, and a medical center. Recently, a branch post office was opened.

In 1953, the kolkhoz workers of the peninsula intend to construct many buildings and to assemble hundreds of prefabricated houses. More than a thousand cubic meters of timber are to be supplied for the construction of wild animal farms.

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